Amneemente and Mectings.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.-At 2:30 and 8. OTH'S THEATER .- " Henry V." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "The Big Bonansa." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"Ahmed." LYCEUM THEATER .- "La Joile Parfameuse." Aimée. OLYMPIC THEATER .- At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER .- " Davy Crockett." BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Sirch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER. -At 2: Dramatic Recital. At 8: "The Two Orphone."

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "Romance of a Poor Young Man." CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- Organ Concert. LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS.—Sale of Paintings.
LTRIC HALL.—Lecture. The Rev. Dr. Mendes. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.-Paintings, Statuary STRINWAY HALL-Concert. Charles Pitzsimmone.

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LARGEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN STAMMERING CURED by BATES'S patent ap-RIEBLE BROS.' TESTING MACHINES are adapt-

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Broadway, cor. 31st-st., or 208 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,388 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brocklyn Branch Office. 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. Advertisements and subscriptions received at the Philadelphia office, 112 South Sixth-st. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 30 clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

The large figures indicate the days of the month:—the small ones the

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Rev. Dr. Newman has written a reply to Mr. Gladstone's last pamphlet on Vaticanism. —— The British Chancellor of the Exchequer wid announce the revenue for the last fiscal year to be \$74,992,000 and the expenditures to be \$74,328,000.

The Democratic majority on State officers to Connec ficut was about 6,990; the Congressional delega-tion will contain three Democrats and one Republican, and the Legislature will be Democratic by reduced majorities. === The Chio municipal elections generally resulted in Democratic Edward G. Ryan has been re elected Chief-Justice of Wisconsin. —— The Joint Legislative Committee was completed by the appointment of Senators Booth and Jacobs. The Committee met and chose Senator Cole Chairman. Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham were appointed counsel. ——— A bill for the reorganization of the New-York City Commissions was introduced in the Assembly A force of 150 special policemen have been sent from Philadelphia to the Lohigh Coal region. — The Lowell mule spinners are determined to resist the demands of the mill owners, and, in case of a general lockout, to send many of their members back to England.

Mr. Beecher's examination was continued and small gaps in his previous evidence were filled up; the socalled claudestine letters were explained. —— A new suit has been begun by the State against Tweed. ——
James H. Ingersoll has been pardoned by Gov. Tilden. There was a rupture between the Pacific Mail Steamship and the Panama Railroad Companies. The Ab Legate of the Pope arrived. - A large dis-erepancy is the accounts of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was reported. ____ Thermometer, 420, 500 479 - Gold, 1145, 1143, 1143. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 87 1-10.

Owing to the constantly-increasing circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE we find it more difficult than usual, and indeed generally impossible, to furnish back numbers. Readers who do not want to lose any of the proceedings of the Beecher Trial can have THE DAILY sent by mail (postage paid) for \$1 a month.

The returns of the local elections in Ohio on Monday are nearly all favorable to the Democrats, but the Republicans have held their own and made some gains in Michigan. These elections have little significance, except that in Ohio the result may improve the anti-Administration prospects in the contest of greater importance next Fall.

The Democrats in the Legislature have no little difficulty in presenting an undivided front on questions affecting the machinery of the Municipal Government of New-York. A bill for the reorganization of the Departments introduced yesterday in the Assembly was the cause of a new dissension, which showed very plainly that the dominant party in that body is as lacking in leadership now as it was during the consideration of the Costigan bill.

The Board of Health has been saved the necessity of making a decision between the of both parties last year with those of request of the projectors of the proposed the present. Last year the Republicans thing without referring, at least mentally, to

ular prejudice by the withdrawal of the application for a permit by the Abattoir Company. The Company has wisely given up the contest until such time as it can prove, as it professes to be able to do, that such an establishment is not necessarily a nuisance.

The arrival yesterday of the Commission appointed by the Holy See to bring to Archbishop McCloskey the official announcement of his elevation to the rank and dignity of the Cardinalate, was an event auxiously anticipated by the Catholics of New-York, and the reception given the Ab-Legate and his companions was evidently as cordial on the one side as it was unexpected and welcome on the other. The ceremonies attending the greeting on board the Pereire are fully described on another page.

In the letter from Buffalo, printed on our second page to-day, it is very clearly shown that even though the desirableness of the Black Rock Harbor Improvement be admitted, the plan adopted therefor was unnecessarily expensive, while the work has been imperfectly executed. The investigation of THE TRIBUNE engineer discloses the fact that the cost of the improvement might have been diminished at least one-half by an expedient that seems too than intentionally.

The extraordinary Pacific Mail business gets a new complication to-day in the quarrel with the Panama road, and the sudden abrogation of contracts between them. In the midst of the ill luck which its haphazard management for some years has entailed, the Pacific Mail has, in this emergency, at least one streak of good fortune. Its late alliance with the Pacific railways enables it turn at once all its China and West coast traffic over this line, and thus, so far as the transaction of its more important business is concerned, renders it practically independent of the Panama road.

The promises of improved relations between the Pennsylvania coal operators and the striking miners have not yet been justified. The operators are determined, and the miners still present a stubborn front; riot seems much more probable than reconciliation. But Gov. Hartranft is reluctant to proceed to extreme measures for preserving the peace. The Philadelphia police now appear on the scene, and only in the event of their failure to restore order will the military be called out. This seems to be giving a good deal of rope to the "evil disposed persons," and "en-'lawful combinations," referred to in the Governor's proclamation.

Postmaster-General Jewell and his assistants deserve great credit for the discovery of the ingenious system of fraud in securing mail contracts, which is very fully described in our Washington dispatches. It has been suspected for some time that this swindle was going on, but the persens implicated laid their plans and kept their secret so well that they seemed to defy detection. An ugly feature of the disclosures now made is the prominent part played by United States Marshal Hinds of Alabama in the work of bribing clerks and counterfeiting of official stamps. Postmaster-General Jewell is of course right in demanding the dismissal of all the Government officers criminally involved in this affair, but full justice will not be meted out to them unless they are also tried and punished for their conspiracy and breach of trust.

The pardon of J. H. Ingersoll, one of the notorious Tweed Ring, is probably to be considered in connection with the new civil suit against Tweed, of which an account is given on our second page. The present complaint against Tweed is a charge that he and Watson, the County Auditor, whose sudden death disarranged so many Ring plans, by conpuracy defrauded the city out of over six millions of dollars by the machinery of the Board of Audit. It leaves out all entangling questions as to the degree of guilt or innocence of some of the members of that Board, and makes the simple issue, whether Tweed and Watson defrauded the city. The new law disentangles the complication, which was fatal to the first suit, of cross interests in the city and the State. The city is made a party that it may protect its rights, but it does not control the suit. The extraordinary bail fixed secures that if Mr. Tweed escapes the punishment of the law, he shall restore enough of his plunder to repay the expense of his pursuit. It is probably safe to assume that the pardoning of Ingersoll has reference also to the beginning of a vigorous campaign against Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. This, if prosecuted with anything like the energy displayed in the Tweed case, ought to lead to better resultr. If it did not put Mr. Sweeny on Blackwell's Island it might at least reclaim from him a half million or more of the City's property. It will be remembered that in the analysis of the Tammany Ring divisions Mr. Sweeny first seemed to have worked for glory, not for pay. When, however, a fair percentage of the plunder was traced to his brother the dividing line between the glory and the pay seemed to be getting a little thin. With the aid of the new laws and by the pardoned Ingersoll, Gov. Tilden may be able to break through it.

THE CONNECTICUT MORAL. The lessons of elections as interpreted from different points of view of the results are always infinitely amusing to the impartial observer. Every one deduces the lesson he likes best; each side discovers a teaching that accords with its own preconception of what was necessary to the case; the moral has always been heavily discounted. In the case of the Connecticut election this characteristic feature of treatment has been unusually marked, because of the fact that the early returns published in most of the papers the morning after the election left the erroneous impression that the Opposition, while they had gained two out of the four Congressmen elected, had lost on the popular vote for Governor as compared with the vote of last year. There has been great haste on the part of some of the interpreters of public opinion to deduce a moral from this fact, and the result is that they have all gone astray in greater or less degree. The fact is that, notwithstanding all the unusual effort made by the Administration party, they have lost in the popular vote for Governor and State ticket, and in Congressmen. The only particular in which they have made any gain is in the Legislature. This fact is easily accounted for by any one who is at all familiar with the politics of the State, or who is able to compare the nominations

to make weak nominations for the Legislature. The Democrats, with everything to gain and with the consciousness that a large body of independent voters were in the field to be lost or won, put their best foot forward and nominated, especially in doubtful districts, their best men. They had their reward in the support of the independent voters, who brought to them success. This year the case was reversed. The Democrats, who rarely seem to need much encouragement to make fools of themselves, had the over-confidence on their side and allowed the nominations to fall into the hands of the lower class, while the Republicans, quick to learn from experience, put in nomination some of their best men and elected them, although not enough of them to counterbalance the Democratic majority of last year. One of the most notable instances of this kind was the nomination of Channey Howard for Senator in the XXIst District, by which the district was reclaimed from the Democrats.

Now as to the vote on the State ticket. In the first place the total vote is the largest ever cast. Looking at that fact as distinct from any other, we think it may be safely stated that the increase of over 8,000 votes from last year, and of over 6,000 from the Presidential year, shows that the unusual efapparent to have been overlocked otherwise fort made on both sides brought out an unusually large vote-that and no more. The Republican vote is 4,283 larger than last year, which, if there were no other element in the calculation, might be taken by the Grant men as proof that the hearty support given the President this year as against the lukewarmness of last year strengthened the ticket by so much. But 2,283 of this number is accounted for by the fact that where 4,960 Republicans voted the Prohibition ticket last year there were only 2,674 this. The situation is then further complicated by the fact that the Democratic vote is 6,049 larger than last year, and more than 8,000 in excess of the vote of 1872. And the whole matter is still further complicated by the fact that the Democratic majority is 4,283, and the plurality 1,766 greater than last year. It is easy to see that out of all these figures, with all their possibilities of perverse and contradictory arrangements, there may be obtained all sorts of lessons and merals for all serts of parties. The vote for Congressmen in the several districts is equally susceptible of widely diversified constructions and varied meanings. And it is but fair to say that all parties have made the most of the opportunity to construe the lesson each to its own satisfaction and edification.

Upon the face of it, however, to the impartial observer, it is a Democratic triumph. It cannot be distorted into anything else. And it has been won with but little apparent effort and small expenditure of money on their part, in the face of almost unparalleled exertions in behalf of the Administration. The simple question is, What does this mean? The Democratic party has done nothing yet to commend itself to public confidence. Its only achievement in Connecticut has been the election of Mr. Eaton to the Senate. Doubtless that gentleman considers the result as a quasi indorsement of that act and of himself. No one else does. Not a dozen discreet Democrats in the State would risk a venture to the people upon that issue pure and simple. What, then, has given Connecticut to the Democrats by such increased majorities? The answer is not difficult. Nothing in the world but the blunders and crimes of the party they oppose. The Republicans have lived for years upon the blunders of the Opposition. The tables are changed. The blunders of the Republicans are the stock in trade of the Opposition. The tide has begun to set the other way. The lesson of this election fairly considered is simply that the average voter has learned to scratch his ticket. That of apples increases, their value sinks. It is the first and most important. The second the same with paper money. is that the Republican party under Grant has forfeited public confidence, and that so long as Grant is supreme, and no convention of his party dares say in his face that he must not be a candidate for reflection, they will have none of him or his party.

The Democrats bave not gained an election -the Republicans have lost it. The people have not voted their confidence in the Democratic party, but only their distrust of the Administration party. And now the independent voter holds himself aloof from both, waiting with a more impartial and judicial mind than was ever before exercised in any election to find which deserves his support next time.

WHAT IS MONEY!

Every exchange of money for goods or

We are requested by a correspondent to give some clear notion of what is meant by the word money. It is a great question, to which we give only a brief answer.

labor, and, vice versa, of goods or labor for money, should be an exchange of equivalents. We mean that the money should be considered as equal in value to the goods and the goods to the money. Such is the case when gold and silver are used. Now, as money is not used up, eaten, planted, or disposed of in any way except when again exchanged for goods, it is desirable that its value shall be at all times as nearly as possible the same. And here, in this word value, we encounter the great source of the confusion which pervades the writings of the professors as well as the ideas of common men in regard to money. Value is the name for a relation between two things. An ox, let us suppose, is worth six sheep. Then the value of the ox is the six sheep, and the value of the six sheep is the ox. Suppose the sheep and the ox, which we have called of equal value, to be each worth fifty dollars in coin. Then the value of the ox is the fifty dollars, and the value of the fifty dollars is the ox, and the same of the six sheep and the dollars. Thus it appears that value is not an actually existing thing, but the name for a relation between two things. Money is the instrument, or tool, by which these relations of value between all other things are measured, and it is itself the equivalent of the things whose value it measures.

The relations between things are infinite, and the estimates put on the respective values of things are not the same by different men, or at different times. It is necessary to go back to the causes of the different estimates fixed by men at various times on different things. These causes are many, but by far the most important one is a change in the quantity of an article. If we suppose, by reason of a pestilence, the number of oxen to have been | pany. greatly diminished, it is possible that after the disease had ceased its work the value of an ox might have risen to be equal to that of twelve sheep. In that case it would be equally proper to say that the value of the sheep had fallen and that of the ox had risen. Men cannot talk intelligibly about the value of a

oned, and the value of the one thing cannot rise unless that of the other falls. In this case we see that the value of an ox has risen when reckoned in sheep, and the value of sheep has fallen when counted in oxen. But how is it three things alone, oxen, sheep, and money, the money value of the ox will have risen, and that of the sheep will not necessarily have changed. The value of money, expressed in sheep, will remain as before, while counted in oxen it will have fallen. But we must not ply for its benefits. forget that the cause of all these changed relations is the change in the supply of oxen. If money has fallen in value with respect to oxen, it has not altered with respect to other things.

Even more than for the sake of their convenience gold and silver have been taken for use as money because the supply of them is not subject to sudden increase or decrease. All the gold and silver mined in a year is but little in comparison with that already existing in the world. A reduction of the value of gold-meaning an increase in the average of the prices of all other things, giving to each the effect in determining the average which is due to its relative importance-is admitted by all economists to be a thing which requires scores of years to become perceptible. With reference to no single thing, indeed, is the value of gold always the same. The price of labor rises and falls from one year to another. The relations of commodities to each other and to money are continually changing. Nevertheless the changes in the prices of things which arise from causes other than changes in the value of money itself are not as sweeping and pernicious as those which arise from making paper promises a substitute for gold and silver, constituting them a legal tender for debts and increasing the quantity of them to meet the necessities of the Government or the clamor of unfortunate speculators. And the reason is quite plain. If for any cause the gold money of any country becomes dear, that is to say, the goods of that country become cheap, some other nation, more fortunately situated with regard to gold and silver, will buy those goods and prevent them from becoming very cheap. We have been suffering for years from just the opposite disorder. Our gold money has been made cheap by sapplanting it with paper promises. Our goods, reckoned in value by gold, have become dear. Tas nations with which we carry on commerce have taken, first our gold, next our bonds, and, last of all, our goods. Hence, also, it is that the relative values of our exports and imports, amounting to more than a thousand million dollars a year, and the values of a much greater amount of products produced and consumed among ourselves, but nevertheless regulated in price by international trade, are all made to turn on fluctuations in the gold value of our paper money. If the paper money price of gold rises, the exporter profits, and the importer, who has to buy gold to pay for his goods, sustains a loss. If the paper price of gold falls, equally capricious profits and losses are distributed among the

trading community. The evils we have described are the least that belong to such poor shams as we use for money. It is in the power of Congress at any time, by legislating as they tried to legislate last year on the legal tender and bank note circulation, to upset the values of everything. Every one recognizes the benefits of credit and the advantages of being able to borrow. But why should any one lend when he is not sure that the dollar he is to receive back will be worth one-half the one he lent? The intoxicating power of paper money is exhausted when one set of creditors has been served in this way. They will afterward prefer to spend their money themselves. Our

UNTRUTHFUL ANSWERS.

A decision rendered on Monday in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, relates to a matter of general interest in respect to life insurance. We gather from the brief telegraphic report that the administrator of an estate which included a life insurance policy. sued the company that issued it. For defense the company alleged that it was obtained by false representations; that the allegations of the person insured formed the basis of the policy, and these were not in accordance with the facts. The statements to which exception was thus taken at so late an hour, were in the usual form of replies to questions. The plaintiff seems to have met this argument by showing that the particular replies whose truth was disputed, were immaterial to the risk assumed by the company; and that in any case no falsehood was intended by the person insured. On a verdict adverse to the estate, the case was appealed, and now the United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the court below.

A few months ago, when the Chamber of Life Insurance prepared forms of examination and application for general use by the companies, it was urged as a grave objection to the new forms that they included a declaration by the insured, that the truthfulness of the answers was "material." The opponents of the forms regarded that feature as likely to inflict great hardship on the insured or the survivors. It was argued that a person applying for a policy might very easily make a mistake through inadvertence or ignorance, in answering so many questions; and that it was not just for a company to be enabled to take such advantage of a mistake, as to relieve itself from obligation. By putting his name to a statement that warrants each answer and declares it material, it was alleged that the insurer signed away a legal right which properly belonged to him and his survivors.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court points to a contrary conclusion. It regards the untruthful answers of an applicant as simply making the policy void. The questions were whether he was married or single, and whether he had previously applied for insurance. As a matter of fact, the applicant was married, and he had another policy. The instrument of insurance-the policy in suit-stated that it was made on the express condition that all the representations of the applicant were true. Hence the Court decides that the answers being untrue, it made no difference whether they were material to the risk or were unintentionally false; their untruth dissolved the obligation of the com-

The hardship in this class of cases is, therefore, not increased by the precise declaration of the new form recommended by the Chamber. That hardship, whatever it may be, existed before the form was devised. It is the hardship inherent in the nature and law of written contracts, which bind the parties to them fast to the letter of their provisions.

form are, in fact, likely to attract the plexion. But white men are constantly refused attention of the applicant, and make him notice more closely than he otherwise would, this peculiar feature of the contract. So that, after all, the declaration may prove with regard to money? Considering these less of a hardship than its absence. If it compels the insurer to study his application carefully it will do little harm. Fortunately for the business of life insurance, the more thoroughly people can be persuaded to investigate it the more easily they can be induced to ap-

SPECIERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

There is a great crop of ghosts in different parts of the country, and the departed seem to be unusually dissatisfied with their subterrone lodgings. Many a pine cottage is converted into a gray and grim Elsinore, while people who never read a line of Hamlet in their lives experience the same astonishment which convolsed his princely legs and arms. From the rarest, ghosts have become the commonest of visitors; they drop in of a morning; they call of an evening; and, in some instances, make themselves just as disagreeable as if they were members of the family. When these unsubstantial citizens of Upperdom or of Netherdom began this business, it was in a somewhat shy and suppressed way. They were heard, but they would by no means permit themselves to be seen; and the shades of Alexander the Great and of John Quincy Adams were not above lurking in the great toe of a pretty young woman-and small blame to them for that same! Emboldened, perhaps, by their hospitable reception, and feeling that knocks had become no novelty, the spirits proceeded to tumble over the tables, and to invest other furniture with strange powers of locomotion. Then followed the funniest revelations in writing, and the untying of the hardest knots; and when the dear creatures knew that it would not frighten us to death, they revealed themselves in full figure, and quite as ready as the living usually are to sit for their photographs. All this we consider to be an improvement. When Pa comes back in the pantaloons which we know so well, or Ma in the very dress which she were the day before her demise, the apparition is not so alarming, and the phenomenon a great deal cosier. When a defunct relative enters, and sits down, or walks familiarly up stairs, and does everything except eat his breakfast, we may be sure that his appetite will return in time, though he may have lost it in eternity; and that soon he will be pegging away at the morning musins and playing as pretty a knife and fork as anybody. There is a ghost in a Western town-previous condition of servitude not stated-who, if we may trust the newspapers of the vicinage, actually saws the family wood. He will split it next, and kindly bring it to the fireside. We confess that we regard the ghost who is visible to the naked eye as most satisfactory.

frauds undertaken the sooner they will be detected. If a ghost be honorable and wellmeaning, let him come out and show himself! Our old friend of Denmark might have kicked up a bobbery in the sub-cellar of the castle, and so bothered everybody extremely; but quite superior to such mousing ways, and scorning, notwithstanding his Gertrude's conduct, to derange her furniture, he stalked boldly on to the platform, like a modern reformer, and made a speech about which there could be no mistake. How much handsomer this than the conduct of a ghost at present haunting the house of a respectable butcher in Dayton, Ohio! He arrives usually about midnight. He shakes the windows; he correspondent can see that when the quantity rattles the dishes; he flings about the chairs; and on one occasion he actually lifted two of the butcher's daughters out of bed, though we believe that he has not yet tried his hand at rehanging the butcher's pictures. Since that time, we are told, "nobody has been able to "sleep in that bed." The noise which the visitor makes is compared by expert observers to "the crying of twenty-four babies;" and yet he is invisible, as indeed the loudest babies frequently are. Ah! if the butcher could only get at him with a cleaver! But what can be done when an unseen scoundrel like this invades the premises of an honest man in the middle of the night, and not only keeps everybody awake, but frightens people's souls well nigh out of their shaking bodies? Policemen cannot arrest him; clubs cannot hit him; nor can he be taken firmly by the collar and ejected from the front door. In this case they have done what they could; they have had an old woman in to pray at him, and ar old man to swear at him; but the resources of piety and profanity have proved, we grieve to say, alike ineffectual. The latest report is that the frightened fleshmonger had spoken of joining the churchbut that, we take it, was only his talk!

If he is a humbug, he is easily caught and ex-

posed, for the more material and practical the

There are mysterious scamps, however, who can be caught and cloistered. In Philadelphia, as we read, is a mulatto necromancer, living in a magnificently furnished "palace" of enchantment, who for twenty years has been making money out of the fears of the foolish and the weaknesses of the credulous. He not only tells the fortunes of silly girls, but he sells them an infallible composition, warranted purely vegetable, which, worn upon the female person, renders the wearer irresistibly beautiful in the eyes of the man of her choice. This dusky sharper is visited by hundreds of women young and not young. Seated upon a throne in a chair of state, surrounded by a deal of brilliant drapery and clothed in a Roman toga, this merchant of mysteries vends "charms" at four shillings a charm, and has been doing so for the twenty years aforesaid. He, moreover, "has a nose like the bill of an "eagle," and greatly we should like to see it sticking through the bars of a cage. With mention of this yellow magician we leave the subject. We might make many hard remarks about the soft side of human nature, but we refrain. Though they were fierce we could n't answer for their freshness. The sad subject has been discussed before.

What is a "Civil Right ?" It is a right which a man enjoys as a citizen. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among such rights; but it is not necessary to a man's existence that he should put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; it is not the condition of his liberty that he should attend the opers, and it is by no means essential to his happiness that he should drink wine at the bar of the St. Nicholas. Per contra, it may be necessary to the existence of a barber as a barber that he should wait upon those only whose patrouage he desires; it is certainly necessary both to his liberty and happiness. We gain little if while emancipating one class we enslave another. Particularly in all matters of trade fussy limitations and petty restrictions are urritating because men feel them to be unphilosophical. It is hard certainly that a man should be refused accommammoth abattoir and the demands of pop- were confident enough in their strength some other thing in which the value is reck- The phrases of the declaration in the new modation at an inu on account of his com-

lodgings for less reasons—because the gentlemanly clerk does not like their appearance; because they are shabby and have no baggage; because all the rooms are reserved for favorites of the house, who at the moment may be many hundred miles away. These are hardships and indecorums which the law will hardly reach, and when a white man is refused admission to one inn, he usually swallows his wrath and seeks another. At common law, he may bring an action, but no one ever thinks of such resort. In the long run landlords, and barbers, and theatrical managers will have matters their own way, and this simply because the number of those who will care to annoy them will prove exceedingly small. Informers, making a profession of informing, never theire in this country. As for the civil right of B to compel A to trade with him, it does n't exist by the law of nature, and it can never have a healthy existence under the law of the land. If any one supposes that in making these remarks we are actuated by prejudice, he is very much mistaken. We have advocated and intend to advocate perfeet equality before the law; and while law is law we heartily advise everybody to obey it. At the same time we know that there are wise and foolish, practicable and impracticable, necessary and unnecessary laws; and while large bodies of representatives receive handsome salaries for enacting new statutes and amending old ones, the supply, to say the least, will be quite equal to the demand. Add to this that law manufacturers are not without exception philosophers, and it will be apparent that repeal will be quite as much the business of legislatures as enactment.

PERSONAL.

Senator Booth of California has not yet returned to San Francisco, but is visiting friends in Boston and other New-England cities.

The Khedive of Egypt, it is stated, has established three judgeships in his capital, to be held by English lawyers. Won't England agree to let him have Dr. Kencaly for one ! During the visit of Prof. W. D. Whitney of

London, of which the Professor is an honorary member, will held an extra meeting for the purpose of meaning a paper from him. Yale to England this Spring, the Philological Society England is a good market for autographs,

yot any one who should undertake to construct rules of value for them would have a difficult task. At a recent, sale a letter of Queen Mary brought \$105; one of Queen Elizabeth, \$410; an autograph of Mary Queen of Scots, \$255, and one of Barrs, \$256.

Mr. John Fowler, who was asked by the Duke of Satherland to assist Garibaldi with independent advice, has visited Finmicino. He approves of the hip-bor scheme, and suggests the warping of the marshes, He is studying the pian for the diversion of the Tiber with a channel through the city.

Carpeaux, the distinguished French sculptor, who left Paris some time ago for Nice in hopes that a milder climate would restore his impaired bealth, is said to have become suddenly and alarmingly worse Carpeaux is hest known as the author of the group called "The Bance," which was placed before the Grand Opera in 1899, and at which, on account of its unusual freedom, a bottle of ink was thrown. It was subsequently removed to the corridor of the Grand Opera. The Rev. II. R. Hawres, the well-known

London clorgyman, recently preached a sermon on Mesnis. Moody and Sankey, explaining their success in this way. "The secret of their success is this-their message is wanted. They represent roughly the recoil of the human conscience from the teaching of Bradaugh, the agnosticism of science, the materialism of laugh, the agnosticism of science, the materialism of much modern philosophy. The revival atmosphere throughout England was ready for them. When the cannon is loaded and the match lighted it doesn't matter who dies it of—any Moody or Sankey will do. The ignorance, presumption, and vulgarity of the Evangolists only make the spower which they wield the more conspicuous. He said he wanted a little more excitement in our churches, not less. People were too app to go to sleep. Not excitement, but excitement only should be condemned. Religious emotion was the steam power of religious life. The problem was how to make it work the machinety." WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Under a construction

of a late act of Congress it has been decided that Gen.
Sickles retains his place on the retired list, and is
emitted to pay as a major general from the date of his
resignation of the Spanish Mission.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Are the Administration orators satisfied now that the bloody shirt business has played out, and that is is time to fold up that sunguinary garment and put is acide forever !

There seems to be an impression abroad in Connecticut that the war is over. What do Judge Hear, Senator Ogleaby, ex-Speaker Elaine, and Gen. Hawley

Third term stock received a tremendous bounce" on Monday, but it was not in exactly the direction hoped for at Washington. Doubtless the

kitchen organ thinks there are lots of "weak-kneed" Republicans in Connecticut. For the full returns from the Connecticut election published exclusively in THE TRIBUNE restorday morning, special acknowledgments are due to The Hartford Ecentric Post, which has made a specialty of

collecting election returns for several years and de-serves great credit for its enterprise in that direction. The support which the best Democratic papers of the State have given the Governor in his scientific and brilliant attack upon the Canal Ring, attracts the attention of The Rochester Express. It says: "The great Democratic organ of Western New-York, The Buffale Courier, has seconded the Governor with a zeal unex-pected to many of its Republican cotemporaries. The

Utica Observer, another Democratic paper of standing, has brilliantly represented Gov. Seymour's and its own views upon the question at stake." On election morning, one of the most devoted Administration organs in the country, The Hartford Post, made this solemn prophecy: " From this time on we shall probably hear far less about ' third term' from our cotemporaries in Massachusetts and New-York. Thas bugbear has done excellent service in furnishing the opposition with 'arguments,' and it will now probably be laid aside as of no further use till the Pall elections

come round." Does it occur to the grinder now that he builded a little better than he knew whon he wrote that paragraph? He rejoiced not long ago that the issee was so clearly drawn on this very question. That the festivities have ended in a funeral is due in large measure to his efforts in behalf of the patient. At a time when the Administration advocates are basing their hopes of success in 1876 upon an agitation of the old war issues, thus keeping alive secnonal hatred and bifterness, a letter from an ex-Confederate General, R. S. Ripley, to the Governor of Mas sachusetts is especially cheering. It was sent recently with the colors of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, which were captured at Fort Wagner by the Confederate forces, and reads as follows: "Since the close of the civil war in America I have been generally absent from the country, and I have seen with regret the failure of expedients attempted to restore peace and content to the Southern States. It seems to me, however, that the lapse of time and the course of events have produced

PUBLIC OPINION.

Next year we enter upon a grand contest to determine whether the element that sought to destroy the nation shall now rule it, and every proliminary bat-tle of this year has a direct bearing upon that great struggle.—[Albany Journal (Eep.)

Judge Church has made a long explanation of the views of the canal situation. The most noticeable thing in his reported statement is the zeal displayed by the Chief Judgo in airing his personal spite against at Attorney-General Bariow. We do not think Judgo Conreh will gain any new friends by this exposition.—[Utten Herald (Rep.)

Mr. Speaker Blaine in his New-Haven speech included Colorado in the Presidential electoral vote of 1975. This is a mistake. By the Enabling act passed at the last session, Colorado cannot be admitted till the second session of the XLIVth Congress, which is course after the election. The electoral vote therefore stands at 366, of which 184 is a majority.—[Washington

been chosen as the latest victim on the situr of political gabble. The game is to noid titu up before the public as a straw man, while the real man will appear only at us assembling of the Radical Convention. But Mr. Blance need not worry over the loss of the nomination. If could do him no good if he had it, and he will find that in the while of Mains he can have life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness under Democratic sway quite at well as if he himself were President.—[Troy Press (Dem.) We pity Mr. Blaine for the fact that he has